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REMARKS

The section 112 objection to Claims 19 and 20 concerning antecedent in the claims is now moot.

All the claims also stand rejected under Section 103 over Ostapchenko (US 4,725, 481) or Vrouenraets et al (US 4,493,870) in view of Lim et al.(US 6,187,696). Both grounds of rejection are respectfully traversed.

Claim 18, as presently amended, recites the interlining comprising additional hot-melt adhesive layer is attached on an surface of either the fabric or the film side constituting the interlining. This additional adhesive layer is recited in the specification (page 3, lines 13 to 20, and page 8, line 28, to page 9, line 2).

Ostapchenko requires that a bicomponent film of hydrophobic copolyetherester elastomer and hydrophilic copolyetherester elastomer is made by a conventional coextrusion procedure, and the film is bonded to a textile materials by thermal lamination of the film on hot roll calendering equipment with the hydrophobic layer of the film next to the textile material because the water vapor transmission rate is substantially higher for water vapor passing in the direction of the hydrophilic layer of the film to and through the hydrophobic layer of the film than in the other direction. In other words, although Ostapchenko requires particular composting/ bonding order the interlining of the present invention formed by a combination of a nonwoven fabric with a nonporous waterproof and windproof moisture-permeable hydrophilic film bonded together by a hot melt adhesive as claimed herein, does not need to be concerned with such order or relationship and selection of bonding. Accordingly, the Ostapchenko does not suggest the interlining which is formed by a combination of the nonwoven with the film bonded together by a holt melt adhesive layer and has another adhesive holt melt adhesive layer with which is to be laminated with another fabric or base material as claimed herein. The disclosure of the Ostapchenko certainly does not provide any clear teaching or suggestion of any particular defined combination, and certainly not such as those contemplated by the present invention.

The examples of the reference illustrate only a combination of hydrophobic copolyetherester elastomer and hydrophilic copolyetherester elastomer. Accordingly, it is impossible to predict how requirements from interlining as described at a part of page 3, lines 1 to 12 might be attained. There is nothing in the reference that would lead one skilled in the art to the present invention.

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Lim et al discloses that a moisture vapor permeable, substantially liquid impermeable composite sheet materials comprising a fibrous nonwoven substrate and a moisture vapor permeable thermoplastic film being bonded to the nonwoven substrate with a hot-melt adhesive contacting less than 75% of the surface of the side of the fibrous nonwoven substrate. Considering that Lim et al is concerned with different end use, the fact that they can be or are used for making medical drapes, medial gowns and absorbent articles, such as diapers and sanitary napking that must be comfortable, soft, pliable and substantially liquid impermeable is not particularly relevant since it is well known that nonwoven or a moisture vapor permeable thermoplastic film can be used for making any number of articles that need to exhibit some moisture-permeable, waterproof and windproof.

Even if combined with Lim et al, Ostapchenko does not make any claims herein obvious because Ostapchenko does not disclose the same combination as does applicant; because Ostapchenko structure is the combination of hydrophobic copolyetherester elastomer and hydrophilic copolyetherester elastomer and always rely for their composite properties of two different elastomers, which the present interlining does not contain and certainly do not require; and because bonding is different in the Ostapchenko and in the claims of the present application. It has been shown that Ostapchenko requires conventional coextrusion for elastomers and melt bonding or adhesive bonding for bonding a textile material to the hydrophobic layer. The present interlining have same hot melt adhesive layer for bonding the nonwoven fabric to hydrophilic film and either to another fabric or base material.

Vrouenraets et al discloses a flexible layered product for use in waterproof of garments or tents of a porous textile materials which is hydrophobic , and is made of fabrics (for example, based on PET) covered with a waterproof material of a film of a copolyether ester, the film being attached to the textile material in various ways such as a heat treatment, sewing or the use of an adhesive. The product disclosed is not a interlining, does not requires properties recited in the claims, nor is there any suggestion of preparing such a interlining.

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In view of the foregoing, allowance of the above-referenced application is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,



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